The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Education is the cheap defense of nations.—Burke.

AFTER THE COMPANY "UNION," WHAT?

The company "union" of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has collapsed. This "union" was the first of its kind in this country. It was set up by the Rockefeller interests following the coal miners' strike of 1913-14.

The "union" has been replaced by the I. W. W.'s, whose gospel of hate is met by evictions and gas bombs hurled at their pickets.

The wretched industrial history of southern Colorado is being repeated, and every prediction made by organized labor is verified.

The trade union movement was not alone in warning that the company "union" is an effort to trick workers.

Shortly after the establishment of this institution, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, created by Congress in 1912, said:

> "The effectiveness of such a plan lies wholly in its tendency to deceive the public and lull criticism, while permitting the company to maintain its absolute power."

In its survey of this company "union," the Russell Sage Foundation says:

> "The workers have neither an organization or a treasury. Their representatives serve only on joint committees with an equal number of company officials. They are thus deprived of their most potent means of defending their own interests."

The survey declares that the company "union" was handed to the employes, who had no voice in drafting the plan. "This was done entirely by an expert, with the assistance of executive officials of the company."

These investigators show that autocracy is the foundation of company "unionism." With this movement discredited by the thinking public and scorned by wage workers, the I. W. W. substitute anarchy for autocracy.

The end of the I. W. W. venture is certain. These adventurers and industrial nomads never won a strike nor stabilized working conditions.

Both of these are impossible for the I. W. W. Neither is it their purpose. To them a strike is propaganda for the "revolution." Their stock in trade is hysteria and hate that foams and bubbles in industrial upheavals and then subsides.

When they can no longer pose as martyrs, and collections cease, they move to new pastures, while disillusioned workers either become discouraged or attempt to organize a legitimate trade union out of the wreckage.

With the company "union" doomed and the I. W. W. but a passing hysteria, what next?

Will the workers hereafter reject every scheme that denies them full freedom to associate with their fellows?

Will the public be lulled by the rythm and melody of pleas that are socially unsound?

As long as the workers depend upon industrial autocrats and the public are lured by phrases, just so long will America have discord and anarchy that now prevails in southern Colorado.

CUBAN SUGAR CONTROL BASED ON FARM RELIEF

Washington, Nov. 5.—Control of Cuban sugar production by that government appears to place opponents of the McNary-Haugen farmers' relief bill in an awkward position.

The Cuban government has taken charge of the sugar-producing industry in that island. Planters will be told how much sugar can be produced, and how much can be exported to the United States. There is the equivalent of the McNary-Haugen equalization plan, too. Equalization is especially obnoxious to opponents of farm relief.

It is agreed that the purpose of the Cuban government is to raise prices for American consumers, who now demand that this government retaliate by withdrawing the 20 per cent preferential tariff which applies to Cuban sugar exports.

American capitalists object to this policy. They have $75,000,000 invested in the Cuban sugar industry. These capitalists, however, oppose the same features in the farmers' relief bill.

Administration spokesmen are likewise protesting that American capital in Cuba must be protected, but the farmers' spokesmen are asking about capital invested in American farms which is 1,000 times greater than the amount invested in Cuban sugar.

CHURCHES IN HARMONY WITH TRADE UNIONISM

New York, Nov. 5.—The welcome extended organized labor by Los Angeles churches is compared with last year's A. F. of L. convention at Detroit by James Myers, industrial secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ.

In speaking to 2,000 people at the Los Angeles First Methodist Church, President Green appealed for investigation of the church movement.

This church joined with 30 others in opening their pulpits to trade unionists to speak of the moral aim of the labor movement. The unionists discussed social ideals and humanitarian achievements of labor, including the raising of living standards, elimination of child labor, reduction of unemployment, increase of free education, shortening hours and eliminating night work for women.

"It was evident throughout the A. F. of L. convention this year, and especially following the Sunday services, that Los Angeles has done much to remove any danger of estrangement between organized labor and the churches," said Mr. Myers.

TIM HEALY HONORED FOR LONG UNIONISM

New York, Nov. 5.—Timothy Healy will be tendered a testimonial dinner in this city by trade unionists and friends of the labor movement on Tuesday, December 6.

Mr. Healy was president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers for nearly a quarter of a century. He was succeeded at the last convention by First Vice President McNamara.

The committee in charge of the dinner includes Secretary of Labor Davis, United States Senator Copeland, T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, and many trade union executives.

LOW CAPITAL BLAMED FOR BANK FAILURES

Houston, Texas, Nov. 5.—More than 3,800 banks, or one-eighth of the total banks of the country, failed during the past six years, according to reports to the American Bankers' Association. These failures brought "terrific losses" to depositors.

The report should dispel the illusion that banks can operate with low capital and unskilled management.

FOE OF KAISER DEAD

New York, Nov. 5.—Cables from Berlin announce the death of Maximilian Harden, German journalist who was famous for his satirical pen. He was a foe of the kaiser and caused more uneasiness to German royalty than any other man in Europe. He opposed the World War, and charged the kaiser with cowardice for permitting himself to be swayed by war lords.

RECORDS ARE BROKEN BY GENERAL MOTORS

New York, Nov. 5.—The thousands of unorganized workers employed in the various plants of the General Motors Corporation will be interested to know that this concern's profits for the first nine months of this year are $193,758,302, or very nearly equal those for the whole of last year—a record year.

The figures show a net increase of $36,026,469 over the first nine months of last year, or a 22.84 per cent gain.

If a person bought one share of General Motors stock in 1914 at $68, which was the average price that year, and held it until the present time, it would be worth nearly $6,000. The one share would have grown to 42 shares, through split-ups and stock dividends. The market value for these 42 shares is $5,300, with additional earnings this year.

MOTORIST IS BLAMED FOR CROSSING DEATH

Washington, Nov. 5.—When a driver of an automobile crosses a railroad track he does so at his own risk, said the United States Supreme Court, in reversing a damage award against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for the death of a man who was killed while driving a truck across the track.

"Trains have the right of way," said Justice Holmes, speaking for the court. "When a man goes upon a railroad track he knows he goes to a place where he will be killed if a train comes upon him before he is clear of the track. He knows he must stop for the train; not the train stop for him.

"In such circumstances it seems to us that if a driver is not sure that a train is dangerously near he must stop and get out of his vehicle, although obviously he will not often be required to do more than stop and look. It seems to us that if he relies upon not hearing the train or any signal and takes no further precaution, he does so at his own risk."

The court's emphatic position on the necessity of automobile drivers to be careful will put an end to damage suits against railroads. It is believed that the decision will result in the elimination of more grade crossings, as railroads can no longer be held liable for accidents of this character.

RETAIL CLERKS JAILED BY INJUNCTION JUDGE

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Judge Denis E. Sullivan, injunction czar in this city, jailed Harry Winnick and eight other members of the Retail Clerks' Union No. 195.

The Illinois state law permits peaceful picketing and the unionists took advantage of this act. Judge Sullivan ruled that there is no such thing as peaceful picketing, and ordered that this practice cease. The clerks refused and they were arrested on order of the court.

Winnick is business agent of the union and vice president of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association. This made him an especially vicious criminal in the eyes of the injunction judge, who jailed him for 30 days and assessed a fine of $200. The other violators of the court edict drew sentences of 10 days each and fines that total $650.

LOCOMOTIVE SEIZED TO PAY COURT AWARD

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 5.—The Pennsylvania Railroad fought a damage award of $32,000 for more than four years, but was brought to time when the sheriff of this county seized a fine passenger locomotive.

The official was preparing to sell the property, and announced that he would grab another if the award and costs were not covered by the first sale.

The company paid just before the sheriff started his auction.

OIL SWINDLERS ON TRIAL

Los Angeles, Nov. 5.—Nearly twoscore business men in this city are on trial for violation of the State Corporate Securities Act, conspiracy to obtain money under false pretenses, embezzlement and forgery.

Many of the defendants are active in the anti-trade union movement of this city. They were associated with the once-rich Julian Petroleum Corporation that issued between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 shares of worthless stock. More than $34,000,000 can not be accounted for by the receivers.

TO WHOM DOES LAW APPLY?

The last Congress enacted a law empowering United States consular agents to serve subpoenas on witnesses in civil cases who fled to foreign lands to escape a court summons. A fine of $100,000 can be levied against a citizen who ignores such summons.

The law was applied by the government against Harry M. Blackmar, an oil operator, who has been in Europe since the Fall oil leases were attacked. Blackmar refuses to return to the United States to testify.

His attorney, former Governor Miller of New York, has advised him to ignore the law, as it is unconstitutional.

LOCKOUT NOT NECESSARY

Friends of Mussolini in this country defend the dictator's outlawing of strikes on the ground that employers are debarred from using the lockout.

There is no need for an employer to use the lockout. He knows strikes are illegal and workers are jailed if they encourage discontent against compulsory arbitration and enforced labor.

Mussolini protects the employer, so why should the latter worry? When he abandons the lockout he surrenders something that is no longer useful.

Mussolini is also praised for his construction of railroads, aqueducts and public buildings.

Do these developments pay the Italian people for the loss of their liberties? They can not strike, wages are set by law, criticism of the government is denied, free press and speech are suppressed and no proposal can be submitted to the Italian parliament without Mussolini's consent.

ANGRY MR. EDGERTON WOULD CONTROL CLERGY

Chattanooga, Nov. 5.—John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, would define the jurisdiction of clergymen. He is alarmed at the growing interest of clergymen in social and economic questions, and in his report to the annual convention of his organization here he demanded that churchmen do not venture on such unfamiliar subjects as child labor and long hours and low wages for workers. He insisted that they limit their activities to "the boundaries of the greatest of Books."

Mr. Edgerton did not define the "boundaries" of this Book.

The anti-unionist expressed himself along similar lines when a group of southern clergymen, headed by Bishop Coleman of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, recently signed a protest against conditions in mill towns in that section of the country.

Mr. Edgerton was shocked that the clergymen should remind fellow citizens of un-American conditions.

"ANTI-LYNCHING DAY" IS SET BY CHURCHES

New York, Nov. 5.—Lynching in America will be considered by Protestant churches on February 12 next, the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. This announcement was made by the administrative committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Statistics reveal that there has been a notable decline in lynching until last year. The years 1924 and 1925 had 16 lynchings each, while 30 were committed in 1926 and 13 has been recorded for the first eight months of 1927.

RAIL EQUIPMENT LAGS; SERVICE ENDANGERED

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Railroads are permitting their equipment to run down and this failure to prepare for the future will be a test for the private ownership of railroads, said Alba B. Johnson, president of the Railway Business Association.

In a letter to members of his organization, Mr. Johnson said that increased railroad equipment is necessary. He warned that unless the railroads were prepared to handle increased freight, private ownership of the railroads might be endangered.

MOVIE OPERATORS GAIN

Vancouver, Canada, Nov. 5.—Movie operators have secured agreements with every picture theater in this city. Wages are from $1.25 to $1.66 an hour with a six-hour day and a 36-hour week.

ANTI-UNION COMPANY BLAMED FOR STRIKE

Seattle, Nov. 5.—"The anti-union policy of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is responsible for the I. W. W. outburst in southern Colorado," declared William Green, president of the A. F. of L.

"Fourteen years ago the company drove the United Mine Workers out of Colorado and instituted a company 'union,'" said Mr. Green. "At that time the company was advised that as a result of this move it might encounter troubles that other employers experienced after they refused to deal with the legitimate trade unions."

COLORADO FUEL CO. SETS ITSELF ABOVE ALL LAW

Washington, Nov. 5.—The I. W. W. uprising in southern Colorado is another protest against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's social, economic and political domination.

Probably no industrial corporation in this country can equal the record of this concern for sustained hostility to trade unionism and for lawlessness in making its will effective.

This opposition was shown as far back as 1895, when coal and metal miners began a fight for the eight-hour day. The proposal was held unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. The workers induced the legislature to submit a constitutional amendment, which was approved by a popular vote of 72,980 to 26,266.

In its review of this long struggle, the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, created by Congress in 1912, said:

"The will of the people, as expressed in this mandate to the legislature, was defeated during the session of 1903 by the activity of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and other large smelting and mining corporations. Eight different bills were introduced and none passed. So great was the scandal created by this failure to comply with the constitutional mandate that an extra session of the legislature during the following summer, called for another purpose, each house adopted a resolution blaming the other house for the failure."

In 1911 the legislature passed an eight-hour act, but the companies secured enough referendum signatures to block the law. Later another law was passed.

"For 11 years after the people of the state had ordered the enactment of an eight-hour law the companies successfully defied the popular will and succeeded in blocking the enforcement of effective legislation," the commission said.

"When at last they granted the eight-hour day, in March, 1913, we have the word of Mr. Bowers (Colorado Fuel and Iron Company) that it was not respect for the popular will, but the desire to defeat unionization that actuated them. No more convincing evidence could be obtained of the necessity for economic organization by the workers to vitalize and make effective their political power."

During this period of law defiance by the company, metal miners under the Western Federation of Miners struck to enforce the law. Three of their officers were kidnapped in Denver and stealthily taken to Idaho where they were charged with murder. They were acquitted after a sensational trial. Harry Orchard, the state's leading witness, was proven to be a Pinkerton detective and sentenced to life imprisonment. He committed the crime.

Citizens' Alliances in Colorado took the law into their own hands. Workers were deported, union meetings dispersed and other outrages perpetrated, all with the consent of Governor Peabody.

In 1913 organized coal miners employed by the Colorado Fuel Company suspended work to secure better conditions. The same lawlessness was resorted to. The burning of the Ludlow tent colony, with the killing of 33 men, women and children, by gunmen wearing the uniform of the Colorado militia, was the culmination of this anarchy.

Following the defeat of the miners a company "union" was formed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the company. Regarding this movement, the Commission on Industrial Relations said: "The effectiveness of such a plan lies wholly in its tendency to deceive the public and lull criticism, while permitting the company to maintain its absolute power."

Recently the United Mine Workers started an organizing campaign and the company granted a small increase in the hope that this activity would cease. The plan failed, and I. W. W.'s appeared on the scene. The Denver Labor Advocate charges that this element was imported by the company to stage strikes but the movement got beyond control of the company and its I. W. W. agents.

The upheaval means that the "union" maintained by this corporation is exposed and that the company's long hostility to trade unionism has again thrown southern Colorado into anarchy.

MUST PUBLIC SCHOOLS BE FACTORY FEEDER?

New York, Nov. 5.—Would the National Association of Manufacturers have America's public schools a feeder for their factories?

The manufacturers have recently professed interest in child labor, and issued a program to correct this evil. An examination of the program shows that its standard is the child-labor regulations of the most backward states. Night work for children in New York is illegal after 5 o'clock, but the manufacturers would change this to 9 o'clock. These indicate how the manufacturers would aid "the further protection of employed children 14 and 15 years of age."

A more sinister declaration, however, was made by Howell Cheney, Connecticut silk manufacturer, in an address to the convention of the manufacturers at Chattanooga. He placed this question before school authorities:

"Why can't you come into factories, work with us on the construction of curricula, define the conditions of a progressive training which entitles employers to use the labor of children and carry this mass forward with a creative ideal of accomplishment in place of the idea of idleness that you are instilling today?"

Mr. Cheney was chairman of the committee that prepared the manufacturers' child-labor program. His appeal that the nation's public schools be factory feeders should place every friend of children on their guard.

RAIL MANAGER'S DEATH RECALLS LONG STRIKE

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—The death of S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard Air Line, recalls the prominent part the dead railroad executive played in the shopmen's nation-wide strike of 1922.

During the strike President Harding submitted a peace proposal. The workers accepted the plan, but told the President they doubted that it would be satisfactory to the managers. The workers were plainly told who was President of the United States, and intimations of force against the managers in the interest of peace were broadly made.

But the managers proved they were more powerful than the President, who did not seem disposed to force the issue. Mr. Warfield is credited with being a party to the solution. When the plan was rejected, he denounced the rail executives. He, together with Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, deserted their colleagues, who insisted on a "die-hard" policy of trade union opposition.

Mr. Warfield realized that peace and good will in transportation is more valuable than turmoil and dissatisfaction.

THEATER STRIKE ENDS; WORKERS SECURE GAINS

Minneapolis, Nov. 5.—The six-weeks' theatrical strike and lockout in this city and in St. Paul has ended with victory for the workers.

Stage employes, who struck for better conditions, will receive a $2 weekly increase the first year. The second year an additional $3 weekly will be paid, and an additional $2 weekly the third year.

Motion picture operators, who were locked out, will receive an average 2½ per cent increase. Both agreements will expire on August 31, 1930.

The strike and lockout were marked by disorders that it is now agreed were staged by private detectives. The prestige of the Citizens' Alliance has been dealt a hard blow by the satisfactory end of this dispute.

GAS COMPANY WINS

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Illinois Supreme Court has ruled that cities in this state can not fix gas rates under an act passed by the state legislature.

UNION GUARDS LIFE AND PROPERTY; FEWER DEATHS IN ORGANIZED MINES

Washington, Nov. 5.—During the last 10 years there were 14 mine explosions in which 50 or more persons lost their lives. The deaths totaled 1,296. Of these, 976 were in 10 non-union mines and 320 deaths were in four union mines.

These figures are the best defense of trade unionism and of miners' certificate laws, which compel the employment of skilled miners.

No labor legislation is subjected to more opposition than these certificate laws. Opponents assume that anyone can dig coal. To them gaseous mines, the need for proper timbering and checking falling roofs, or a knowledge of shot firing and explosives are unknown.

> Miners' certificate laws protect life and property. Their value is shown in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania, where explosions were so frequent before the miners organized that passage of a certificate law was favored by coal owners. During the last anthracite strike numerous demands were made for the repeal of this legislation, but it is significant that coal owners took no part in the agitation. The demands were made by penny-a-liners and others who know nothing of the mining industry.

The Wall Street Journal is the latest to object to a miners' certificate law. This financial publication says: "As the (Illinois) commission is controlled by the union, it is impossible for a non-union miner to get the necessary certificate."

The Illinois examining board is appointed by the governor. The law provides that a miner must have two years' practical experience and 12 practical questions must be answered. Examinations are in English. The miners are strongly organized in that state and they demand enforcement of the act. This makes it impossible to import illiterate aliens or strikebreakers who are ignorant of mining.

The Illinois law has minimized major mining accidents in that state. Records of the United States Bureau of Mines show the following coal disasters since January 1, 1916, in which the loss of life exceeds 50 persons (the union status of these mines is furnished by the United Mine Workers of America):

Year.	Date.	Location.	Number Killed.
1917	April 27	Hastings, Colo. (non-union)	121
1917	August 4	Clay, Ky. (non-union)	62
1919	June 5	Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (union)	92
1922	November 6	Spangler, Pa. (union)	77
1922	November 22	Dolomite, Ala. (non-union)	90
1923	February 8	Dawson, N. Mex. (non-union)	120
1923	August 14	Kemmerer, Wyo. (union)	99
1924	March 8	Castle Gate, Utah (non-union)	171
1924	April 28	Benwood, W. Va. (non-union)	119
1925	February 20	Sullivan, Ind. (union)	52
1925	May 27	Coal Glen, N. C. (non-union)	53
1925	December 10	Acmar, Ala. (non-union)	52
1926	January 13	Wilburton, Okla. (non-union)	91
1927	April 30	Everettsville, W. Va. (non-union)	97

The above record shows that explosions that killed 50 or more persons occurred in 14 mines during the last 10 years. The deaths totaled 1,296 persons. Of these deaths, 320 were in four mines that were unionized. The remaining 976 deaths were in 10 non-union mines. Illinois, with its strong miners' certificate law, is not included in the above states.

It is no coincident that the number of explosions in non-union mines were two and one-half times greater than in union mines. Neither is it a coincident that the number of deaths in non-union explosions were more than three times greater than in union mines.

CAN'T TRACE BONDS; OIL WITNESS SILENT

Washington, Nov. 5.—Milton J. Everhart, Colorado banker and rancher, does not have to tell who gave him the $230,500 in Liberty bonds, for Albert B. Fall, his father-in-law and former Secretary of the Interior.

Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, oil operator, are on trial for criminal conspiracy in connection with the Teapot Dome oil lease.

The government piled up a mountain of documentary evidence to prove that Everhart deposited the bonds to Fall's account two months after Sinclair secured the Teapot Dome lease. The bonds bear the same serial numbers as Liberty bonds bought for the account of the Continental Trading Company of Canada, a "paper" organization that was connected with the oil deals.

Everhart refused to answer the government's question on the ground that he might be incriminated. Justice Siddons, the presiding judge, pondered over the question all night, and finally ruled that "this witness must be accorded his full constitutional privilege."

Fall's control of the bonds came just at a time when he needed money to save his cattle ranch at Three Rivers, N. Mex., from overdue taxes and notes.

If Everhart had been compelled to answer the question the next question would be: "Did the president of the Canadian company give you these bonds in New York City in May, 1922, and why?"

TEXTILE STRIKE FOE STRIPPED OF POWER

Passaic, N. J., Nov. 5.—Chief of Police Zober has been suspended from all police duties pending trial on charges of selling and possessing automobiles known to have been stolen. Zober's own automobile, alleged to have been stolen, has been seized by the authorities.

Zober, it is said, may also be charged with collusion with bootleggers and with having his brother "fix things up" with violators of automobile laws.

The chief of police received nation-wide notoriety last year because of his brutality to Passaic textile strikers. He clubbed men, women and children, destroyed picket lines and raided union meetings.

CLEANERS AT PEACE; AGREEMENT SIGNED

New York, Nov. 5.—An agreement signed by several large groups in the cleaners' and dyers' trade, employing 20,000 men, has ended dissensions in this calling, according to Hugh Frayne, A. F. of L. representative.

"We have worked for years to accomplish this and the results will be farreaching," said Mr. Frayne. "The effect will be better sanitary working conditions and increased prestige of the industry."

The agreement creates a basic eight-hour day, declares that retail stores shall be open only from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., and releases employes from work on Sundays and holidays.

BUSINESS CYCLES CALLED 'FALLACY'

New York, Nov. 5.—Graphs and curves of the academic business prophet are as pertinent to modern business as the "hoop skirt and bustle are in the art of modern love," Virgil Jordan told the American Iron and Steel Institute.

"We are fast making a fetish of figures in this country," said Mr. Jordan, who is chief economist of the National Industrial Conference Board.

"These prognosticators, with their predictions of seven fat years and seven lean years are more dangerous than palmists and other frank fakers," he declared.

"There is no need of the country's having alternating periods of depression and inflation," he asserted. "Business men have long suspected this, but they have been swayed by the impressive figures, graphs and charts of professional analysists, whose art is about as valuable as that of their forebears, the magicians and medicine men.

"The fault of the prophets is not that they say things that prove to be wrong, but that they say nothing at all as if it really meant something."

Mr. Jordan said the professional prognosticator of business came into his own at the close of the war and that the time had arrived when, in one form or another, he had determined that every industry "shall have a little business cycle of its own.

"The business man who rides around on the business cycle and subordinates his intelligence, initiative and sound business instinct to the fatalistic dogmas of economic pundits has about as much chance of getting anywhere as the girl who drapes her pulchritude in yards of calico and trusts to the laws of biology to fulfill her destiny."

NATION'S INDUSTRY CHANGING TO SOUTH

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The manufacturing center of this country is shifting from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi Valley, according to Elon H. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, in an address to the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The southern states, once interested in plantations, now demand power to run manufacturing plants, the speaker said. He predicted that Gulf ports will be rivals of New York and Boston and that America's future markets will be in South America rather than in Europe.

FRANK M. RYAN IS DEAD; WAS IRON WORKERS' HEAD

Freeport, Ill., Nov. 5.—Frank M. Ryan, former president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, was buried here. Up to 1914, when he retired from the presidency, he was active in the trade union movement for many years. He lived in Chicago since his retirement.